

## NO. 10.

### Cincinnati Advertisements.

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THE MOST UNIFORM SERIES OF STANDARD  
SCHOOL BOOKS  
EVER PUBLISHED.

TO those engaged in the most arduous task of instructing youth, MCGUFFEY'S ECLECTIC READERS, now, after the lapse of twenty years, are presented, thoroughly revised, and greatly enlarged, with many important improvements. They are now in permanent stereotype form, NO FURTHER ALTERATIONS being intended.

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ions of the series and the valuable aid afforded him in the revision by an experienced educator, have also furnished him with unusual facilities for advantageously revising and enlarging these works.

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—*Excerpts from a report of Prof. McGuffey's Relations to the Public.*

each and every family 120 acres of land, and one man over the age of seventeen years 100 acres. But the Government was unwilling to give a

The intrinsic merit of Prof. Mufey's Elelectic Reviews, has been felt for some time past, and rapidly increasing circulation, the publisher being Mr. Matthews, who has expended in their revision and enlargement, to manufacture them in the nearest and most durable manner, while they are now furnished by subscription, at three shillings per annum, in advance; the best-seller of reading books in the country.

JUST PUBLISHED,

MUFEY'S RHETORICAL GUIDE; OR FIFTH READER, OF THE ELECTIC SERIES. IN WHICH ARE CONTAINED COPIES AND MINUTE RULES, EXAMPLES AND EXERCISES IN ORATION, ELOCUTION, EMPHASIS ACCENT, QUANTITY, RHYTHICAL PACE, MODULATION, EXPRESSION, READING OF POETRY, HISTORICAL DIALOGUE, GESTURE, AND THEIR CONSTRUCTION.

essays, (about one half prose and half poetry,) selected from the most classic writers; furnishing entertaining and instructive specimens of various styles of composition. This work has been prepared with very great care, and with reference to making it a useful, practical, and standard book; and the publisher confidently hopes, that the Rhetorical Guide of Mr. McGuffey is well adapted to supply the wants of classes in rhetorical reading in our Acad-

McGUFFEY'S ECLECTIC READERS are printed and published at 56, Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio, by  
W. B. SMITH & CO.,  
*School Book Publishers.*  
WM. M. TODD, Book Seller, Frankfort, Ky., has a supply of  
"McGuffey's Readers," which are unequalled as to merit, and they  
will be sold at low prices. May 13, 1845.—657-6m

WAYNE & PLEIS.

220, MAIN, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS,  
January 1, 1946. CINCINNATI.

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**TO CABINET MAKERS.**

THE subscriber has constantly on hand, Mahogany, Rose and Zebra Wood, and Maple Veneers, Chair Plank, Hair Seating, Plush, Twined, and

ish, Glue—together with a general assortment of Cabinet Hardware, All of which will be sold at fair prices.

J. L. WAYNE,  
January 1, 1846 No. 114, Main street, Cincinnati.

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REEVES, WOODRUFF & NEVIN,  
No. 52, MAIN STREET, CINCINNATI.

**A**UCTION AND COMMISSION DRY GOODS HOUSE.—Dry Goods by the piece or package, at the very lowest prices, at

**TO HOUSE-KEEPERS.**  
THE Subscriber is just receiving Dixon & Son's Britannia Ware, Brass Ambrous, Shovel and Tongs, Ivory and other Table Cutlery, Tea Trays, &c. &c., direct importation. All of which will be sold at low prices.  
J. L. WAYNE,

**WILLIAM S. SAMPTON,**  
No. 99, Main street, corner of Hoppel's Alley, between Lumber  
Market and Third, MINNEAPOLIS.  
**I**MPORTER, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in EARTHEN, CHINA  
AND GLASS WARE, Lamps, Castors, Tea Trays, Knives  
Forks, &c., &c.  
January 1, 1896

**ROGERS & BROTHERS,**  
WHOLESALE GROCERS, AND AGENTS FOR SALE OF  
KANSAS H.A. SALT.

**ORDERS** for **MAIL**, will be filled at the current rates, and shipped on the Frankfort packets, without any extra charge.  
January 1, 1846

**BROADWAY HOTEL.**  
J. H. CROWMELL, PROPRIETOR—CINCINNATI.

**R**ESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has made a large addition to his House, in which are contained bed rooms and private parlors, conveniently arranged and newly furnished, both for private families and single persons. He has now ample ac-

the wants of the traveling public. Every comfort and attention which the abundant facilities of supply in Cincinnati, and his own personal efforts can furnish, will be given to his guests.  
January 6, 1846.

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BEATTY, MCKENZIE & GILLET.

**W**HOLESALE dealers in Groceries and Produce, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, and other manufactures. If they keep constantly on hand, a large and well selected stock of Western Reserve Cheese and Butter.

IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC  
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,  
NO. 15, MAIN STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO,  
SOLE AGENT for the sale of BURDER'S PATENT HORSE  
SHOES. January 1, 1896

NO. 20, MAIN STREET, SIX DOORS ABOVE FRONT.  
CINCINNATI,  
IMPORTER, Manufacturer, and dealer in all kinds of Virginia  
and Kentucky CHEWING TOBACCO, Havana, Spanish, Half  
Spanish, and American Cigars, and all kinds of Snuff at whole-  
sale. January 1, 1846

PLACE, TRABER & CO.,  
NO. 9, FRONT ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND SYCAMORE,  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.  
GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.—Also, dealers in European Wines and Liquors, and Agents for the sale

**KELLOGG & KENNETT,**  
WHOLESALE GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
No. 14, EAST FRONT STREET, CINCINNATI.  
**A** GENTS FOR KANAWHA SALT, and St. Louis SUGAR RE-  
FINERY.  
January 1, 1886

**CABINET FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c.**  
JOHN GEYER, (of the late firm of Ross & Geyer), has constantly on hand and for sale at his old stand, No. 8, East Fourth street, a general assortment of **CABINET FURNITURE**, manufactured by himself, faithfully made, and of the most modern style, consisting of Sofas, Sociables, Divans, Tete-a-Tete,

He also continues the manufacture of Mahogany, Walnut, Case seat and Windsor CHAIRS, of all descriptions and of the latest fashions—Spring and Common Mattresses, Looking Glasses, Transparent Window Blinds, &c. all of the best materials.—Those wishing to purchase are invited to call at his Ware Rooms.

and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.  
 Jan. 1 1846. JOHN GEYER.

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GOODHUE & CO.,  
 NO. 14, MAIN ST., EAST SIDE, 7th DOOR ABOVE FRONT,  
 CINCINNATI.



MANUFACTURERS of, and Dealers in, Stoves, Grates and Hollow Ware. Also, Dealers in Tin Plate, Copper, Zinc, Block-Tin, Russia and American.



Sheet Iron Ware,  
Wire, Rivets, Brass-  
Kettles, &c.

No. 14.

STEDMAN, MAYNARD & CO.,  
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

NO. 17, PEARL STREET, CINCINNATI.  
January 1, 1846



# KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, January 10, 1846.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. HUNTER.  
The Clerk read the Journal of yesterday.  
Petitions were presented by Messrs. WALKER, BRAMLETTE and DRAFFIN.

## REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. HADDIN, from the committee on the Judiciary, a bill to regulate the Terms of the Christian County Court: the Term now held on the last Monday in April to be held on the first Monday in May, and the Term now held on the last Monday in October to be held on the first Monday in November: passed.

Mr. SLAUGHTER, from the committee on Agriculture and Manufactures, a bill to amend the Russell County Court further time of one year to procure weights and measures.

Mr. BRAMLETTE moved an amendment, granting the same to the County Court of Clinton: adopted. The bill, as amended, then passed.

Mr. TODD, from the committee on Finance, a bill to amend the act to invest the Craddock Fund: ratifies and legalizes an investment of \$2100 in six year bonds, and authorizes further investments: passed.

Also, a bill for the benefit of Elijah McWhorter, late Sheriff of Clay: releases interest on a judgment against him.

Mr. HARRIS moved an amendment allowing W. J. Mayo \$11 62, expenses of guards in conveying a lunatic to the Asylum.

Mr. HENDERSON moved to amend the amendment so as to grant said McWhorter two years further time to collect revenue and county levy: adopted. The amendment, as amended, was then adopted, and the bill passed.

## REPORTS FROM SELECT COMMITTEES.

Mr. CRENSHAW, a bill to amend the charter of the Glasgow and Scottsville Turnpike Road Company: provides that, on complaint to two Justices, it be found that the road is out of proper repair, and the Company having means, fail to repair in thirty days from notice, tolls shall not be collected at the gate nearest the place out of repair, &c.: passed.

Mr. BRAMLETTE, a bill concerning the town of Albany in Clinton county: an act of incorporation: committed to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CONNER, a bill to improve the navigation of Little Sandy river: committed to the committee on Internal Improvement.

## NOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. DRAFFIN, leave to introduce a bill authorizing Clerks of County Courts to swear persons applying for marriage license, as to their age: referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. TAYLOR, leave to introduce a bill to amend the act regulating conveyances: referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. EVANS, leave to introduce a bill to improve the navigation of Green and Barren rivers, and for other purposes: referred to the committee on Internal Improvement.

Mr. SLAUGHTER moved to take up the bill, laid on the table yesterday, for the benefit of Mary Hancock: agreed to.

A bill to divorce Mary Hancock, with the pending amendments moved in the Senate, to divorce Sarah Ann Donighi from her husband, John Donighi; and to divorce Ann Eliza Holtzelaw and change her name to Fitzgerald.

Mr. BALLARD withdrew the amendment proposing to divorce Ann Eliza Holtzelaw.

The amendment, to divorce Sarah Ann Donighi, was then adopted.

And the question then being on reading the bill, as amended, a third time.

Mr. BUTLER moved to re-commit the bill to the committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report whether the institution of a suit by a woman for a divorce, will secure the plaintiff all property which may thereafter, pending the suit, accrue to the plaintiff by devise or descent, from the claims of the defendant or his creditors.

The SPEAKER here announced the orders of the day; when, on motion of Mr. SOUTH, they were dispensed with.

Mr. PEYTON moved to amend the instructions moved by Mr. BUTLER, so as to require the committee to inquire further, whether the father, who is yet living, has not the power now by law, to secure to his daughter any property he may design to give her, by deed of trust, in such manner that her husband cannot have any control over it or interest in it.

Mr. W. P. BOYD moved to amend the instructions so as to require the committee also to report the right of the wife to a settlement of property descended to her, under such circumstances, and the extent of that right as to the amount of the property, before the same is reduced to possession of the husband.

(Mr. A. BOYD, from the committee on Enrollments, reported sundry bills, which were signed by the SPEAKER.)

Mr. NEWELL moved the previous question, which was ordered, and the effect of which was to cut off all motions pending.

And the question being taken, shall the bill be engrossed and read a third time? it was decided in the negative, yeas 16, nays 17, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. A. Boyd, Bradley, Evans, Harris, Heady, Helm, Holloway, Key, Patterson, Slaughter, South, Thomas, Thurman, Walker, Wallace and Woodson—16.

Nays—Messrs. W. P. Boyd, Bramlette, Butler, Chenault, Conner, Crenshaw, Draffin, Drake, Dyer, Gray, Hardin, Henderson, Newell, Peyton, Swope, Taylor and Todd—17.

So the bill was rejected.

Mr. HADDIN presented the Annual Report of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum: 1,000 copies ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee on Finance.

Mr. GRAY, leave to introduce a bill to amend the act providing for appeals from Justices of the Peace: referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

And then the Senate adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Jan. 10, 1846.

Prayers, and the reading of the Journal, being had.

Petitions, &c. were presented by Messrs. HAYS, KELLY, JACKSON, BARKLEY, ANTHONY, BARLOW, HUGHES, PURDUM, DUDLEY, PRIEST, FORD, MOORE and RODMAN: which were severally received, their reading dispensed, and appropriately referred.

The SPEAKER laid before the House, a remonstrance against the removal of the county seat of Mason county, and a petition to establish an election precinct in Warren: which were received, their reading dispensed, and referred.

The SPEAKER also presented the Annual Report of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Danville: which, on motion of Mr. BARKLEY, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. E. SMITH, the House ordered a dispensation of the morning business, and that the Chair proceed with the pending call of the counties.

Mr. DALLAM, from the Enrollments committee, reported bills as correctly enrolled: which received the signature of the SPEAKER.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary STOKESBERRY, reported the action of that body on sundry bills, &c., and requested the concurrence of the House.

## BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. HATFIELD, a bill to repeal the law limiting the number of Justices of the Peace in Simpson county: referred to a select committee.

By Mr. BAILEE, a bill for the benefit of Lemuel Smith: referred to the Judiciary committee.

By same, a bill for the benefit of Thomas Crotcher: referred.

By same, a bill to levy a tax on insurance offices, the stock of which is owned by individuals living in other States: referred.

By same, a bill to incorporate the Dialectic Society in Shelby College: referred.

By same, a bill further to secure slaves in custody: referred to the Judiciary committee.

By same, a bill to provide for greater security against the manumission of slaves in this Commonwealth: committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GLENN, a bill further to protect the rights of married women: referred to a select committee.

By same, a bill to modify the law of 1833, prohibiting the importation of slaves into this State: select committee.

By same, a bill to establish a State Bank for purposes of revenue: referred to a select committee.

By same, a resolution, that the committee on Privileges and Elections, be instructed to inquire whether any member of the present House of Representatives has procured his election by bribery, corruption, or in any manner not authorized by law; and that for this purpose they have power to send for persons, papers and records, and that they report to this House the names of all such members, with the county or counties which they represent; and that they report particularly the nature of such offences, if any have been committed.

Mr. BARLOW submitted, that gentlemen might be too much interested in this question to allow them even to take a vote upon it; and for this opinion, he referred the House to the 16th Rule, from which he read, as follows, to wit: "16. No member shall vote on any question, in the event of which he is immediately or particularly interested."

But the SPEAKER entertained the motion, and the resolution was rejected.

By Mr. GLENN, a joint resolution, That the committee on Printing, in each House of the General Assembly, be a joint committee; and that the Public Printer be required forthwith to furnish such committee with his accounts with the State, and rates of charging for the past year; and that said committees, by their clerks, be authorized to proceed to any place within sixty miles of Frankfort, if, in their judgment, the prices of printing may be thus more correctly and satisfactorily ascertained, than by applying to the sources of information on that subject which may be obtained in this place.

Mr. G. said that the two committees had been requested to report at an early day; and he desired this proposition to pass merely that they might have power to act together, for the sake of economizing time. He asked that the rule requiring his proposition to lie on the table one day, be dispensed with; which was carried; and then the resolution was adopted.

By Mr. S. STONE, a bill was introduced, to-wit: a bill to amend the law in relation to divorces; which was referred to a select committee.

Mr. S. having the floor, at the request of the gentleman from Rockcastle, [Mr. E. Smith,] he submitted the following resolution, to-wit:

Resolved, That the committee of the Whole, before it shall rise this day from the consideration of the bill to take the sense of the people as to the expediency of calling a Convention, be discharged from the further consideration of that subject, and directed to report the same back to the House.

Mr. E. SMITH. The object of this motion was not to stifle debate; but to bring the discussion to a close in committee of the Whole. He wished to bring the subject back into the House, that gentlemen might have it in their power to terminate discussion, if they chose to do so, by way of the previous question.

The HUNTON hoped the resolution would pass. The House had heard speaking enough on the bill. He doubted, indeed, whether it were of advantage to indulge any speaking upon such a proposition. It was his impression that gentlemen had been as well prepared to vote from the first as now. He knew that the question presented a most inviting field for displaying the talents and learning of speaking members; but the opportunity for mere display should be neither sought nor indulged at the expense of the State.

Mr. R. C. BOWLING. As yet the remarks upon this proposition had proceeded from the younger members, and as he had been informed that some of the older Representatives designed speaking, for one, he desired to hear them.

And then the resolution was rejected—yeas 39; nays 52.

The call for motions proceeded, by counties, and bills were introduced—

By Mr. HUGHES, a bill to authorize the County Court of Union county, to sell a portion of the public square in Morgantown: referred to a select committee.

By same, a bill to extend the powers and jurisdiction of the Police Judge of the town of Morgantown: select committee.

By same, (in behalf of the gentleman from Campbell, Mr. ROOT,) a bill to amend the road law of Campbell county: referred to a select committee.

By same, a bill to change and re-model the Judicial Districts of the Commonwealth, so as to equalize the labor of the Circuit Judges: select committee.

By Mr. MILLS, a bill for the benefit of the County Court of Wayne county: Judiciary committee.

By same, a bill providing for an additional Constable in Wayne county: referred to a select committee.

The call of the counties for motions, &c., being now through.

Mr. L. COMBS, (in behalf of Mr. Speaker UNDERWOOD,) had leave to introduce the following bills, to-wit:

A bill to authorize the Trustee of the Craddock Fund, to surrender his trust, and to appoint other trustees; which was referred to the committee on Education.

A bill to incorporate the Barren River Navigation and Manufacturing Company, and for other purposes: Internal Improvement.

A bill authorizing the improvement of the streets and alleys in the town of Bowling-Green, and for other purposes: Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. E. SMITH, (in behalf of the gentleman from Whitley, Mr. BRAWNER,) had leave to introduce the following bills, to-wit:

A bill to repeal the act establishing an election precinct in Whitley county: referred to the committee on Privileges and Elections.

A bill for the benefit of John Rodas: referred to a select committee.

A bill to improve the Whitley State road: committee on Internal Improvement.

Mr. J. S. SMITH, (in behalf of the gentleman from Clay, Letcher, and Perry, Mr. Begley,) had leave to report from a select committee, to-wit:

An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Perry county:

allows time to collect his revenue till the first week in May next.

The bill being read and the 2d reading dispensed, Mr. L. COMBS moved its reference to the committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. J. S. SMITH was informed, he said, that unless the bill passed to-day the advantage sought by it would be lost. The Sheriff, he understood, had only qualified on the first Monday in December, and that circumstance with the inclemency of the weather, perhaps, had rendered it impossible for him to collect. He referred also to the difficulty of obtaining good men to accept of that office in those counties of spare inhabitants, and urged that the advantage of retaining the present incumbent ought not to be lost to the State and county. He would not object to the reference if the committee could report to-day. But for himself he did not know what could be effected by giving it to the committee on Ways and Means. It would certainly affect the ways and means of the petitioner, and most probably remove him from the sheriff's office. It was his earnest preference that the House would pass the bill.

The motion to commit was then lost; and the bill passed.

Mr. E. SMITH moved to dispense with the order for reports, and go into committee of the Whole on the Convention bill.

Mr. J. S. SMITH opposed: and the motion was withdrawn.

## REPORTS FROM THE COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS.

Mr. HARDY, from the committee on Claims, reported adversely to the petition of Margaret Mitchell; but on motion of Mr. E. SMITH, the subject was re-committed.

Mr. HARDY, from the same committee, reported a bill for the benefit of Lois Smallwood—[compensation for keeping a lunatic:] passed.

Mr. H. also reported a bill for the benefit of the Common School Fund, No. 3, in Caldwell county—[allowing the amount of money to which said district was entitled for having a school taught six months in the year 1844:] the bill being read, &c.

Mr. WORTHAM proposed to amend by adding a section to the effect, that all laws, and parts of laws, regulating the common schools, be and the same are hereby repealed.

But the SPEAKER refused to entertain the motion, and the bill passed.

## REPORTS FROM THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

By Mr. HARRAN. An act concerning the Banks of Kentucky—[authorizing them to issue small notes:] passed.

By Mr. HARRAN. A bill to reduce the salaries of the Circuit Judges of this Commonwealth: reported without amendment, and with the expression of opinion that it ought not to pass.

Mr. H. moved that the bill be made the special order for Wednesday next.

Mr. HAGGARD proposed Tuesday.

Mr. J. S. SMITH. There were a number of projects to come before the House in connection with these officers of Government. One was to abolish the present Judiciary System; another was to reduce their salaries; and another to reduce their number—so many, if no more. Mr. S., as he was now advised, should vote for a reduction of their number; and if extra duties were imposed, he should vote also to increase their salaries. But he felt that he was not yet sufficiently informed on the subject, and to cast his vote now, would be voting too much in the dark. He proposed, therefore, that the subject be discussed at some time two weeks hence, when the House would be prepared to do so more advisedly. While he was an advocate for a sound Judiciary, he wanted the Judges to be well worked; and he would pay the laborer according to the amount of his work. But before he acted, he desired to await the development of all the propositions to be made on the subject, and then take them in group. He wanted facts and data for action. He believed in much reflection on all measures of this kind; and before the House acted he desired to have the clearest conviction that the measure to be carried would better our condition. It was natural for a man of his age to look to the guides of experience; and for the reason, perhaps, that his blood did not run so rapidly as that of younger men. But whatever might be the ardor of others, whatever might be their means of knowledge, their refinements upon the past, or their zeal for change and reform,—he should prefer still to look around him, and to rest his acts on the light and lessons of the past. But he would desire the concurrence of the House in this—to retrench in the matter of salaries as far as justice, and no further; and to pay the officer as much as his labor might be worth, and no more.

Mr. S. proposed that the subject be made the special order for Monday week; which was carried.

The SPEAKER now laid before the House the annual report of the Board of Internal Improvement; which was ordered to be printed.

The House then went into committee of the Whole on the Convention Bill, (Mr. BARLOW in the Chair,) when

Mr. WALLER, being entitled to the floor, proceeded to finish his argument in opposition to the bill. He was followed by Mr. FINNELL, in favor of the bill. The committee was also addressed at length in opposition to the bill by Mr. Speaker UNDERWOOD; and then,

On motion of Mr. HUGHES, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. COX moved that the House now take a recess of one hour. But,

On motion of Mr. J. S. SMITH, the House adjourned till Monday morning, 10 o'clock.

CORRECTION.—In yesterday's proceedings, the resolution, instructing the committee on Religion with reference to applications for divorce, should have been attributed to Mr. McKELLUP.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, January 8, 1846.

### THE CONVENTION BILL.—In Continuation.

Pending the consideration of the bill to provide for taking the sense of the people as to the expediency of calling a Convention—the House being in committee of the Whole, (Mr. BARLOW in the Chair)—and the bill having been reported by the Clerk.

Mr. E. SMITH said, that, having introduced the bill before the committee, it would be expected of him to remark upon its merits. But he regretted that the state of his health would not allow him to say much. Last summer, during the canvass in his county, the question underwent a full discussion; and as far as the public sentiment could be ascertained, a vast majority seemed to have come to the conclusion that the time had arrived when (in the language of that instrument) it was expedient to amend the Constitution. He knew and felt that a proposition to change the fundamental law of the land should be received with great caution; and the action of statesmen thereupon should always be slow and prudent. But when experience pointed out the necessity of amendment in the form of government, and where manifest defects exist, the statesman and patriot should not hesitate to make the requisite change; nor should he be driven from his purpose by the outcry of alarm against innovation. For his part, Mr. S. was not afraid to trust the Constitution again in the hands of the people who made it.

Mr. S. adverted to the length of time the present Constitution had existed as evidence of its want of adaptation to the present condition of the State. He also referred briefly to the demand for amendment in several branches of the State Judiciary—embraced in the proposition to make several offices elective; which he enforced with a few considerations. He then referred to what he denominated the curse of too much legislation, and the

importance of an amendment to authorize biennial or triennial sessions of the General Assembly. Mr. S. only glanced at these subjects, and sat down—being unable to proceed on account of indisposition.

Mr. TOPE. The subject of a Convention was discussed by his colleague [Mr. Glover] and himself before the people last summer, and some excitement in its favor was manifested amongst the people of the city of Louisville, inasmuch as that, whilst a candidate, he was constrained to agree to vote for such a bill as was now before the House. That pledge he gave in writing; and now, upon this floor, he cheerfully made the avowal of his disposition and determination to redeem it.

Mr. ANTHONY proposed to amend by striking out the fourth section, which provides that the public printer furnish 5000 copies of this act for distribution among the counties, &c.

Mr. E. SMITH thought, if the act passed, it was desirable that it should be extensively read. He had copied that section from an old bill for the same object. But if gentlemen thought the number of copies too great, he was willing to amend in that respect.

Mr. HARRAN saw no necessity for incurring expenses on this account. If the bill passed, gentlemen candidates would, of course, inform the people sufficiently of its character and provisions from the stump.

The amendment was then adopted.

Mr. DAYTON. By what he was about to propose, he would not commit himself in favor of the bill. Indeed, as at present advised, he was not favorably to its passage. He, however, held himself open to conviction on the subject; and if, in the course of the discussion of the bill, his mind should be changed, he would be at liberty to act accordingly. It was expedient, at all events, that the phrasing of the bill should be as proper and correct as the House could make it; and for that purpose he would propose several amendments:

Which amendments were severally read by the Clerk, and applied by the gentleman from Rockcastle.

Mr. C. BOWLING had some last gentlemen of more experience would address the House. But, notwithstanding his youth and inexperience, he was constrained to signify his opposition to the bill. He regarded it as a blow aimed at the very foundations of our institutions. He was unopinionated on the subject, and did not fear to express his sentiments in regard to it. He conceded the existence of defects in the present Constitution; but no Constitution, no law of human enactment was perfect. In the present case he feared for the consequences of the remedy more than for the evils sought to be removed. The object was to strike at the Judiciary, and that would be to tear away the great bulwark of our rights, and to demolish the proudest monument of the wisdom of our ancestors. If corruptions and mal-practices existed in this department, the means of redress were provided, &c. Mr. B. continued for a few minutes speaking rapidly in a similar strain, and alluding to the slavery of the State as one of the secret agencies against which the measure was directed, and took his seat with the remark that he had stood up more with the object to elicit discussion than to occupy the time himself.

Mr. ROOT said he was compelled to address the House by a sense of the duty which he owed to his constituents. Probably seven-eighths of the voters in Campbell county were in favor of amending the Constitution; and desired that an act should be now passed, referring the question to a vote of the people.

The State Constitution was established in 1792. Fifty-four years, with all the lights and improvements which they have developed, have since passed over us, and yet we are told that it would be dangerous to our liberties to have those hallowed principles which are at the base of our institutions, now referred back again to the source of all legitimate human authority. Such fears might be given out here; but he would like to see the man that would go into his own county and tell the people to their face, that it would be dangerous to refer a constitutional question to the source of all political power.

The people had a right to demand a Republican form of government, and he would ask gentlemen to tell the difference between some of the forms of our State government, and those of a similar character which exist in the monarchies of the old world. Their officers are held only for life, and are only for life.

It was alleged that corruptions and abuses had crept into the body politic, so as to intercept the just administration of the laws. Such matters he conceived to be referable to the fact, that, in many cases, under our present Constitution, when men get once fairly seated in office, they feel that they may ride on the necks of the people until they commit some flagrant act in violation of the conceded and established rights and usages of social life. This was a grievous evil; and the language of complaint was heard against it throughout the Commonwealth. And there are our County Courts—a self-created and irresponsible body—a system, like the perpetual motion, which receives propulsion from no foreign source. These Justices appoint their own successors, and if they chose to do so, they could hold on for life. And was it not an almost universal evil, that they were often sadly inefficient and unfaithful. In many cases, as it might suit their humor or their interest, they would utterly refuse to attend to business. When a poor man would come to seek an officer, and desire him to attend to a small collection, if it did not suit his humor to proceed, he would draw himself up into the folds of his official dignity, and tell him, sir, I cannot be disturbed, I have no time now to be occupied with your affairs. And so the halls of justice were frequently closed against the citizen when he rapped at his gates.

Mr. R. felt bound to notice one question which he disliked even to name, but it had been thrust into the discussion as one which was likely to be used as the chief objection to the bill. He referred to the slavery question. There existed a sort of aristocracy of office, out of which had grown up a class of men of the ancient regime, who were determined to hold up this question as a kind of bugbear and scare-crow over our heads. But what, he would ask, had the abolitionists to do with the Constitution of Kentucky? What could they do when the people had spoken definitely upon the subject, and said to them, thus far go, and no farther.

Similar objections to those which were urged against this bill, were urged in the times of the revolution against those heroes who rendered themselves illustrious by carrying out our present republican system, when they launched with the desire to pull down those ancient forms of monarchy. Sir, should we still adhere to the few principles of latent kingcraft well lingering in the Constitution, for fear of danger from innovation? No sir, this very principle would have kept these States in colonial vassalage to this day. But for this principle to throw off and expurgate from our institutions whatever may grow up in them that is manifestly wrong, our beloved land would still have supported the revenues and endured the oppressions of the British crown; and it was upon this principle that the people still held the right to say whether their form of government pleased them or not. Mr. R. would ask now for the objectors to the bill to come forward. He would ask such a representative to rise in his place and let his declaration go forth, that he would be afraid to trust this question of a convention to the hands of his constituents. Let him allow the people to know that their representative here is afraid to refer these constitutional questions to the foundation and source of all political power, (for that, at last, was the only argument that could be found against the bill) and then let him set down and calculate the chances of occupying his place again.

Mr. R. would not consume time to look at the defects of the existing Constitution, and the lax-administration of justice in the judicial department under it. But he would have instructed in this department such a thorough reform, that the citizen would have hardly time to dash the dust from his feet while he waited for the award, of justice. When those who were charged with the execution of the laws should be made subject to the people, the government would assume a new life and energy, and purity would be the order of the day.

There were magistrates to his knowledge in some portion of the State, whose qualifications extended little beyond the ability to read and write, who were constantly placing themselves above their neighbors for the purpose of oppression; because they knew they were constitutional officers and could not be reached; and that was really true. A Justice of the Peace could not be broken in this Commonwealth. There was not a man in the House that had wealth enough to break one of them from his office, unless he would break his neck. [A laugh.]

## NOTICE.

ON FRIDAY, the 12th inst. I hired to a mulatto man named O. H. HOW, but better known by the nickname NICK BILLY, a dark bay horse, 15½ hands high, a star in his face, both hind feet white, (and I think one of the fore feet) very heavy neck, black mane and tail, five years old, walks, trots and paces well. I will give a liberal reward for the horse or any information so that I can get him. HENRY GILTNER. Dec. 30, 1845—690-31.

Gov. Cass.—The General has given a new example of the impolicy of eagerness, and of pulling the pear before it was ripe. His late "War Speech" has diffused undissembled disgust among many even of his own party. If he had any prospect of the Presidency before, it is now clearly defunct. The conviction, we believe, is universal that his speech was made for 1848.

## The New York Express says:

Gen. Cass's war speech, instead of bolstering him up for the Presidency, as he intended, has inflicted upon his prospects a severe blow. Formerly he had many, if not political, strong personal friends in the Whig party, and undoubtedly he commanded the suffrages of many leading and thinking men of his own. These in both parties, he has shocked if not disgusted. This trafficking for the Presidency by arts to inveigle two nations into the butchery of each other, has deeply shocked all moral and upright men. Gen. Cass has made a blunder, as well as committed a crime, in foolishly sacrificing such an important popularity. We foresaw that in the Senate he would make such blunders, and the probability now is, that before 1847, he will shove himself off the course by others as weak as this. Presidents now-a-days are not made in the Capitol on the Hill in Washington. Gen. Cass would have done better in Michigan, weeding his garden, and tripping his trees.

## And the N. Y. Herald:

"Mr. Cass's movement is regarded as entirely selfish, and therefore, destitute of all moral and political influence. His political friends of cool judgment, and good intentions, condemn it; and it will in the end, probably turn out to be one of those political blunders, which one of the statesmen at a court where Mr. Cass should have learned a more skillful diplomacy than he has practised since his return home, declared to be worse than a crime. A crime and blunder both it has been in Mr. Cass's case, for no criminal was ever more deliberate in his intentions to crush an innocent, people, or rob an honest man of his money, than Mr. Cass was to sow the seeds of discord among, and to create a public panic out of his own selfish aspirations for the Presidency."

Gov. OWSELEY'S MESSAGE.—We copy some of the expressions of the press on this excellent State paper:

This message is, in our opinion, one of



ware, Cutlery, Nails, Castings, &c. &c. Our Foreign Goods being imported directly from Europe by ourselves, and our Domestic being received from the American manufacturers. We are confident that we can offer all articles in our line on as good terms as any house in the trade.

January 1, 1846



